THE STORM AT THERY, CONN.

New Haves, Morslay, Nov. 14/1951 to stom of posterday was very severe at Dorby Conn. ade row to an unusual hight and all the course in the name River, at that place, were driven ashore or carseer. It is reported that the Nancabuck Railroad, away. It is representable. Wilson's Tolograph re-seer that places is impasseable. Wilson's Tolograph re-seer free lost at Dorby.

STORM AT THE EAST

Naw Rayer, Monday, Nov. 16, 1933. seen throughout this State was very sovere yester The relived track cost of here was washed away. expense of which the train from Boston with the as a pusits and passengers was detained. The nature and whereabout of the damage, is not yet known

Her five were hot yesterday at Direcingham, in this look a ve me

SECOND DESPATOR Name and Railroad is budy washed especially from on Asserta Bridges in some places are reported correct sway. The lumber yard of the Dorby Build Company is wholly washed out and the lumber seat how the stream Loss to the Company \$20,000 or

to and dry The Houselenic Railroad is badly too Newsewn to New Millerd. No report from

A GOVERNOR'S ACCEPTANCE OF A DINNER PRILADELIFIER, Monday Nov. 14, 1833.

See Pigler, of this State, has accepted an invitation to a Dinner to be given to mercor, by the Alamni of Payersity of Pennsylvania.

B-APPEARANCE OF YELLOW PEVER AT NATCHES.
Located from Natches, received this morning, states wellow fiver had again made its appearance in that the tips a number had died of it.

TANKEE SULLIVAN IN POUGRKEEPSIE Parker Suffice for News are in this city to night.

SKETCHES OF SERMONS

THE PUTT OF AMERICANS TOWARD AMERICA.

The Taberiacle was crow bed last evening, long before the meanneamed for the semanteement of Father Onrange iscourse. The entrances of the loctures elicited remandel rounds of appliance. As the opinions of the oration
and rounds of appliance are the opinions of the oration
and rounds of appliance. The opinions of the oration
and rounds of appliance of the opinions of the oration
as birely on Politics, on several social subjects, and
as birely on the opinion of the opinion opinion of the opinion op paired rounds of appliance. As the comments or in votation of European Politics on reveral social subjects, and a European Politics on the beautiful subjects, and the subject of the topics of the subject of the subje

schools. But the Bible was not a be foundation of all Christianity. they might be Christians ac

en regarding the Bibbs as Public Schools! The are forbid its use in the Public Schools! The difference Rome. England, America, are read by Chrones, Rome. England, America are read by mind seconds—the historical broats of the Brille ob ex-caded? He avoided extreme opinion. While he main-ished that the Ethie should be maintained in our schools, while down these two rules. Its That it should be read aring the first half hour, during which Catholices might are sway if they choose. 3d That the Catholices might, I her wished it, use their own Donay translation. Be said, in parasing an assector, that he did not believe affinishe her had a conscience, but only a kind of pass-are the difference. Catholic minhs were purposts played descripts.

is the priests.

In incurrenting the necessity of preserving the Bible in the mily, he advised parents to beware of long prayers, with often disgressed the young with religion. He said hat a glass of pure wine for the stomach's sake was good riles munited with water, but not when diluted. So that prayers are strong, but should we dilute it in a bottled water it will do no good to a family. (Great laugh-

options: I produce the increase of the Papai priesthood for These men were all foca of fraction; for our changed—what it was ris centrales ago it was rest changed—what it was ris centrales ago it was rest.

by Catholica had formed them, he say bimear of secret societies by Protestants to oppose them. Be nationally that it was wrong to give foreigners a way after a residence of only five years. He said the ma-lety sould not exercise the electoral power justly until

Security! and fine posteriors - ; bette direk. Betten proceeded to confrerent what he called "the Be then proceeded to controvert what he called "the "asis argument of the weak strong minded women"—
But manely if ignorant ferriganess were expailed of vortage, lie offered ladies of America were equally so. This was a pool argument, he said that their logic show of that they been not strong minded women. If they voted so would ignorant, freshes foreigner wires. If the male foreigner would all their votes for a pool glass of toddy, therry wine or whickey, the female foreigners would do so for its out whickey, the female foreigners would do so for its increase children, to vote beautifully. [Hours of lagitar and long continued profits as

a the coming crisis. (Entimeisatic cheers and repeated reads of explains)

After narrating what Turkey had done for the cause of

Denotes y, he consisted his address by an appeal to American to preserve their Protestant Leatherhous. The hence lested as how and a half, was often entirely affectly applicated, and alleited arrival choice during its often;

PUBLIC MEETINGS.

BOARD OF ALLIERMEN

Kerper Nov 14-E. T. Compton, Easy in the Chair
ed a gerrum present. The minutes of the previous most
by were read and approved.
Printees: Reference. Of W. Dunning for to purchase or
test land west of Firster, between One Heartest and
Sinyfirst and One Hendred and thirty exceptions. (A)
To thisbinants of Harlem to have the buildings on Most
letterage removal.

be stableaute of Harlian to have the burkings on the betterman deptet.—By Ald. Twend, that the Court Resolvitions Adopted.—By Ald. Twend, that the Court Room of Engagere Court Room, a stable for the personal between of Engagere Court Room, a stable for the personal between of Engagere Change benefit and Albertone. The the Countries of the personal trings be placed in said rooms for temporary according that four of Court. That the Commitmentary according to the Engagere a plan for especifications for district the Court Rooms. Now, I and it for a proper seasoning room for the Beard of Court. That the Countries are proper seasoning room for the Beard of Court. That the Countries of Engagere and Expelies proper and expenditures.

By Ald Twend, that the Countries for the excellent of an Irea Market on the place where Castaurian Market stable.

By Ald, Smith, to advertise for proposals to keep the Fire and Police Telegraph in working order for one year, from 1st Jen. next. Resistance—By Ald, Seurievent, to rebuild Windingson

Reside as By Ald Engreyand to rebuild Washington market according to the plans property by I Indeanous with the amendment that the tower he changed from the Washington of Ald total Management and Sepalities.

Aid, Theman moved that the certile ordinastic to from hite on Repairs and Sepalities.

Aid, Theman moved that the certile ordinastic to them when the table. Lest
AM, Brisley inquired of the Committee on Redicoular has that he come of the papers referred to them resisting the latter of the Minor C. Story, James Mangey to You Edded Minor C. Story, James Mangey and others to tender the salt road and run ages at a certal per passenger.

All Cornell and that the Committee could make an other report than that previously made by these, and we take the Mayor some transits rather. Aid Brisley focus noved that the papers is received from the Committee which was carried by a vote of 16 to 3. Aid Transmomment at the papers relating to the subject presented which motion was lost. Aid, Broyge opposed the project of a failtond, and gave as the ground that everal originary owners were opposed to the measure. Aid. Sturfey out contended that most of the proposed yourseas and officers on the morth side of the City were accidence to be read domartical, and that such a public convenience was ready desired.

Aid, Delaying and that such a public convenience was ready desired. can be north side of the City worn read donormated, and that such a public convenience a greatly desired.

Ald, Doberty wanted the whole subject postponent till Monday, so that all the members would have a chance to consider well the measure. He thought that, after the bar consider well the measure.

son the Board got has seem, the members round give up hasty legislation

which could be assessed for the work.

ANNIVERSARY OF THE NEW-YORK MEDICAL SOCIETY.

Last evening the above Society held its Anniversary meeting in the Fombs. The Chair was filled by D. Galen Carter, Vice President, Secretary, John Van Klock. The meeting was amounced for 74 o clock, but it was past a before the business of the evening was commenced, probably owing to the sparseness of the attendance. The minutes of the last meeting were read and approved.

The Treasurer read the report of the expenses of the past year, which amounted to about \$23, receipts of the case nothing; balance in hand \$81.25. The election of affigures were undered duly elected for the emening seas.

Galen Cartar, President: Dr. Benjamin Ogden, President: Dr. Ed. Bendle, Corresponding Secretary: Vic Canen Carcar, President, Dr. Renjamin Ogden,
Vic President, Dr. Ed. Readle, Corresponding Secretary;
Dr. Robson, Treasurer, Drs. Definoid, Woodward, Foster,
Hart, and Downs, were elected Censes.
The subject of extending the number of Delegates from
this Saciety to the Consention of the State Medical Society, was referred to the Standing Committee.

After some further business the meeting adjourned.

ST. NICHOLAS SOCIETY

This Society met last night at the St. Nicholas Hotel, adway. Ogden Hoffman, President, the newly elected corney General, in the Chair. Attended to the Chair

There was an election for officers, when, after a very beny vote, the following list of officers was elected by the

Product De Peysier, President; Hamilton Fish, First-Vice-President; J. J. Rosewelt, Third

Friedrick D. Francis, Second Vice President; J. J. Rosswell, Third co. President

M. J. Ven. Weigener, J. Anthony, James W. Boek, S. S. L. H. Ward, D. W. Haight, Alexander J. Cotheal, John Ridge, E. J. Drake, J. J. Chee, James H. Kipp,

This are Will. H. Jehns, D. Secretory, Charles R. Swords, A. Nacent, Anthony, Charles R. Swords, A. Nacent, Charles R. Swords, A. Nacent, Charles R. Swords, A. Nacent, Charles R. S. Nermillies, W. M. L. Johnson, Physicians - J. C. Chees, man. R. S. Kissam, Counting Physicians - J. C. Chees, man. R. S. Kissam, Counting Physicians - J. C. Chees, man. R. S. Kissam, Counting of New Yorks, C. S. Van Wagnert, John Van B. Jones, M. H. Field, T. H. Vanderpool, Baward, M. S. H. Holmes, R. H. Field, T. H. Vanderpool, Baward

MURDER TRIALS.

TRIAL OF LOUIS DE CORN,

INDITED FOR THE MURDER OF EUGENE MELVILLA.
COURT OF OVER AND TERMINER-Befor Judge Enweads.
Monday, Nov. 14, 1859. The priceder was brought into Court a little before 10 e clock. He was accompanied by the Rev. Mr. Verren, also by his partner, Mr. Girand, and one or two other friends. Messrs. Jas. T. Brady, Bowdoin and Barlow & Laroque appeared in his behalf, and the District-Attorney for the prosecution. A Jury was soon empannelled, consisting of the following

genriemen:
Jehn M.Cettrey, Wm. H. Reed, Leopold Veith, John Ramsey,
James H. Stephenn, Joseph Wangler, Joseph Histoha, Thomas Dan-lay, John P. Haffner, Moses B. Ottinger, John Phalen, John W. Hol-

The District Attorney opened the case for the prosecution. The prisoner, he said, is a native of Martinique, about 37 years of age. He is connected with some of the first families in France, and a descendant of one who aided this country in the revolutionary struggle. He is a man of finished education. Engene Melville, the deceased, was a native of France, a man of classical education and unblembled character, so far as we know. He was subject, however, to sudden fits of passion. Melville become acquainted with his wife, who then went by the name of Wood, and subsequently met her in this City, where they became man and wife, and went to board in Lispenardest. Soon after going there an English lady named Backer, who had formerly been acquainted with Mrs. Melville, came there, and they renewed their acquaintance. Mrs. B. subsequently left and went to board at the Walton House, Pearl's, about this time Melville went to Competient after his departure, Mrs. Melville went also to board at the Walton House; the deceased returned in the centre of a few days and found that his wife had left; on that very day he received a large packet from his aunt in Paris, congratulating him on his marriage, and containing several valuable presents for his wife; he immediately went in search of her. The District Attorney referred to first families in France, and a descendant of one who aided veral valuable presents for his wife; he immediately not in search of her. The District Attorney referred to going to the store of De Corn, and after some conversable, that the latter went away a few paces, drew a pistol on his pocket, and returned and shot the deceased, who

most instantly died.

Thomas C. Finell sworn—Am a physician ; made a postto the examination of face used, found a wound on the breast hone, to found the builet now produced under the right shoulder blade; here no downs the wound caused his death.

Convert Hilton, sworn—Held an inquest 31st March on resect the pixel cause, he, now produced I received on the in-

a simular "On my God: I old it in solid-defines;" found the paper which also we produced.

Solid Baccardie, sworm—In proprietor of the Walton Solid Baccardie, sworm—In proprietor of the Walton Solid Solid

There is the presence where Lot is never been at one was lover Local Statement with the 17 years of one was lover Local Statement was in the entropy of Statement by the Course that had not recognized by the 1 statement of Statement in the three whom we was shown to recognize the 1 statement of the course of t

The stand on the second of the

LETTERS FROM THE PEOPLE.

Margital, and server as to the mainter of Hisporesaving in the to corres the existants, and again call attent on the

the subject permit me to give their names and breations are. New York, corner of White and Contra at . Endoor. No. 14 Ludiowest . Northern, Warneley place, corner of Christopher at . Berthwestern, Eighth av . new Thirty hereath at . Dentilt, forend av . wenter of Twenty third at and a Homeopetide. No six the modes of the and and agreement and and and agreement and and modes and modes to the poor within certain branche. The Dennit and Northwestern have been at ablished about

These testinations furnish gratations medical and starget and and medicines to the poor within certain brands the Dendit and Northwesters have been established shows two pears, mainly through the spacery of gardinates drive powers and their benevolant designs crippled by the earlier absence of any medical physician for the power in the medicine postern of the City. Hone of these institutions have a permanent fund for their emport, andors it be the New York, they are, therefore, compelled to rely on the presentous aid the managers are able to obtain must like to time, from individuals, and a small donation anally received from the City and State Governments. The last Logislature refused to make any grant, so that this year their means are unexpectedly limited, while the domained for aid are constantly increasing—as is shown in the case of the Penult Dispensary, which last year, was only able to attend to some 2,000 patients, while it has within the last six months attended nearly 5,000 new cases. These institutions are catholic in their dispensation. They are attended by the most eminent physicians and surgeous, and supplied with pure medicines so that the poor shall not be maltreated because they are poor; and the extent of the good they are accomplishing, by increasing the general health of the community, in checking pestiliance, and warding off contagion, is only known to those who have investigated their operation. Cases might be furnished you of as thrilling interest as those to which you have diverged the attention of the public, through the Five Points' Mission. There is wealth and benevolence enough in the City to fully endow these institutions, without depriving those who possess it of a single gratification, while they would give relief or restore to health thousands, who now are neglected, or the proy of markill full hands and adulterated drugs.

In connection with these Dispensaries, there ought to be a Public Hospital in the upper part of the City, where alia could have proper attention during their

ger.

Is not this an uncultivated field where the Young Men's Christian Association can do most noble work, and are not the young men engaged in that association in a position to personally feel its necessity? We throw out the suggestion for their deliberate consideration.

C. C. S.

CENTRAL AMERICA.

From Our Own Correspondent.

Prem Our Own Correspondent.

SAN JOSE, in COSTA RECA, Central America,
Tuesday, Oct. 25, 1853.

One of the most important symptoms of the political
condition of Central America, is the immense fear of
the coming of the "Yankees," which is shared by the
governors as well as the governed, and which pervades
all strata of society, both in this country and in the
Republics from Guatemala to Peru. In vain it is said
to the recorrespondent as a consolution, that the United Republies from Guatemala to Peru. In vain it is said to the poor people, as a consolation, that the Unised States have yet such an immense territory that the western portion of the Union is still but little populated; that the annexation of Cuba has not yet taken place; and the colorsal domain of the plateau of Mexico lies yet, a wild barrier, between the Angle-Americans and Centro-America. "Should this fate "ever be accomplished, it will, at any rate, not come so seen as you think. The annexation to the power-ful Federal Republic of the North will, besides, by no means ruin you, as you most foolishly suppose; but. "or seen as you think. The annexation to the power"ful Federal Republic of the North will, besides, by no
means ruin you, as you most foolishly suppose; but,
on the contrary, it will revive your relaxed race;
"supply with new vigor your withered political life,
and teach you the reasonable use of liberty, together
with the secret how, by the means of labor and asso"ciation, to grow rich, powerful and happy." All
these, and similar words of consolation, with which the
friends of the United States attempt to persuade the
Spaniards, are speken in vain. The antipathy of race,
the fear that in contact with the strong Anglo-American
element they would be suffocated rather than made
young again, have taken too deep root in the character
of the inhabitants of New Spain. "Alas!" complained
to us recently a Senorita of San José, "I have no ob"jection whatever to the domination of the long-legged
"Yankees: what torments me the most, is only my
"little Emanuel—(a boy of five years)—and him they
"will certainly make Protestant! And how can I
"prevent it"

Under these circumstances, and by the increasing
vivalry of England with the United States for the pre-

rivalry of England with the United States for the predominant influence in Central America, the following event is not without importance: The British Vice-Consul for Costa Rica, who resides

The British Vice-Consul for Costa Rica, who resides in the capital of San José, received, a short time ago, an intimation from a British resident at the port of Punta Arenas, on the Pacific Coast, that a British subject, who serves as a sailor-boy on the American bark St. Mary, Capt. Lawrence, had been assaulted without provocation, and treated with violence by the mate of the bark, on shore, while the sailor, in execution of an order which the mate himself had given him, was buying semething in a shop. By this complaint, it appeared that the life of the sailor was really in danger, and that the sailor had publicly declared he would rather jump into the sea and be drowned than to return on board the St. Mary. In view of these circumstances, and as the assault had happened on shore and not on board, the British Vice-Consul considered it a duty to interfere so far as to Consul considered it a duty to interfere so far as to claim for the British subject the protection of the au-thorities of the port, and an investigation of the case. The North American Consul at Punta Arenas, Doctor The North American Consul at Punta Arenas, Doetor Hine seemed, however, not to participate in the opinion of Her British Majesty's Vice-Consul; he wrote in a language unworthy of a gentleman, a most off-nsive letter to the English Consul, and not only protested against any kind of "inspertinent" interference, but also ordered the assaulted sailor-boy to be put into jail. In the mean time Capt. Lawrence wrote a letter to the English Consul, in which he threatened if the British Vice-Consul interfered with him, to come personally to San José and knock him down for his unjustified interference in the discipline of an American yeasel. And

Vice-Consul interfered with him, to come personally to San José and knoch him down for his unjustified interference in the discipline of an American vessel. And in fact the Captain soon kept his promise, and made a journey of more than 30 miles, over an abominable road, on the toughest part of the Socialierus, in spite of all the horrors of the wet seases, merely to give "a "good whip as he expressed himself in his rude sailor language to the representative of Eugland.

The Coverement of Cesta Idea, conscious of the weakness, and afraid of a collision with the United Males as well as with England, informed officially the British Vice Countlef the arrival of the frightful Captain at flan Jose, but had not the occupy to stop the execution of his purposes. Furtunately an American Physician, extablished in Fan Jose, and the Cartana Captain just at the moment when after a good disner and excited by severel health a time, he intended to Vice Countle of his purposes. Furtunately an American and excited by severel health a time, he intended to Vice Countle of the cartana Captain just at the moment when after a good disner and excited by severel health as the intended to Cartana Captain for the health of the cartana Captain for the Cartana Captain for the cartana captain the first health of the cartana captain the severe of the Vice Countle of the captain or a captain the day of the captain the first health of the captain the capta

FOUR DAYS

THE MEDICAL RECERRITIES OF REW-YORK LATER FROM EUROPE

ARRIVAL OF THE BALTIC

WAR BEGUN BY THE TURKS.

Dates : Liverpool and London, Nov. 3.

The U. S. Mail Steamer Baltie arrived here at 115 o'clock on Monday morning, bringing four days later

Letelligenes from Europe.

The Arabia, from this port 19th, was off Hodybead at 9 o'clock on the morning of Saturday, 29th; at £2.55 P.M. passed the steamer America, for Boston, and at 236 P. M. slowed her engines at the Bar to wait for water-her trip being reported nine days, twenty-one hours and ten minutes, mean time.

A letter (without date) from Tunis announces the sudden death of Mr. Heap, Consul of the United

At Liverpool Cotton was dull. Breadstuffs about former rates

There had been destructive riots at Wigan, in Lan-

THE EASTERN QUESTION.

THE TURKS HAVE CROSSED THE DANUBE By Electric Telegraph. | WEDNESDAY, Nov. 2, 1853. The Times states, in a leading article, that there is

no reason to doubt, that on the 27th of October, 3,000 Turkish infantry and 2,400 cavalry crossed the Danube and occupied Kalefat, and that a large number of troops were still passing over in barges when this news was dispatched. The Russians were gathering on the point attacked, and it was expected that a collision would take place on the 28th. For the moment, here is an end to notes and diplomatic conference. Omer Pasha's movement appears the extremity of rashness, but he is probably forced to leave in order to preserve the semblance of command. After the ferecity of the hostile nations has been satisfied by the sanguinary offering of a useless and objectless battle, it may, perhaps, be possible to reassert the claims of justice and humanity. Whatever may be the result of this contest, it cannot alter the duty of the Western Powers in this emergency. Whether Omer Pasha be successful or whether he be driven back we are equally bound to maintain the rights of Turkey. Let the war go as it will, England and France can never permit Russia to reap the fruits of her duplicity and violence. It will not discharge France and ourselves from the duty of preventing these fine countries from falling under the heavy yoke and grasping ambition of the Czar. Victors or vanquished, the Turks have still the same right and claim on the Western Powers: and The Times does not doubt that the same language will be held by them whether the first operation of the war shall terminate in victory or defeat to our allies. The article concludes as follows:

"We sincerely trust that the efforts which will no doubt be employed to light from this conflagration the flame of civil discord throughout Europe may fail of success, and that diplomacy may extinguish the fire before it be the means of setting the Continent in a blaze. At any rate we shall have the satisfaction of thinking that no efforts on our part have been wanting to stem the tide of hostile passions, and that if we are forced at last to enter the conflict ourselves, it will only be after having used every conceivable means to avert it."

The other morning papers contain a dispatch from (Sen lin obscure), received in Paris, stating that 20,000 Turks crossed the Danube on the 28th of October near Widin and occupied Kalefat, which had been evacuated by the Russians. No encounter took place. The Times has the following :

"CONSTANTINOPLE, Oct. 29, 1853.

"The Austrian Envoy has submitted to the Sultan a draft of a note, with the collective guarantee of the four Powers. It is stated that this note has been accepted by Russia." The following is a summary of the news previous to

the receipt of the foregoing dispatch:

The first note of war that fell so ominously on the ears of Europe has been as rapidly exchanged for a note of peace. The three days since last advices brought reports from the Danube announcing successively an engagement and an armistice-the commencement of hostilities and the conclusion of a truce. We are without detailed particulars of either of these occurrences, but the London Press believe that the pacific intelligence will be found the more substantial and that the movements in the direction of peace have been more important than in the direction of

There are those, notwithstanding, who see in this unlooked for armistice, an instance of Russia's skill in obtaintaining what she most at present wants-delay. The information on which these hopes and surmises are

best d is as meager and unsatisfactory as all that has been doled out to the European public during the progress of

doled out to the European public during the progress of
this protracted difficulty. Here it is eerbatim:

"VIENDA, Friday Evening, [35th.]—There is reason to
believe that an armistice has been concluded between the
Turkish and Russian armies. The intelligence of Russian
hostile operations on the Lower Danube, on the 23d, is contradicted by the Oesterreichische Correspondenz."

General opinion regarded this news as extremely doubt-

ful. Our correspondent informs us that it emanated, in the first instance, from a Paris bureau of very doubtful relia bility: it was received with incredulity in Paris, and was only acted upon on the Bourse when it was found to have raised the price of Consols at London. The Patric was careful to say: "We mention this report subject to every reservation. All the information and all the correspon dence that has reached Paris contradict the dispatch, which we only mention on account of the importance that "has been attached to it." In fact no one can trace the ru-

mor further than Vienna.

Telegraphic to The London Morning Chronicle puts the

Telegraphic to The London Morning Chronicle puts the dispetch in this yet more important shape

"CONSTANTINGTER, Oct. 21.—The Porte, having heard of a new project of compromise being negotiated, has suspended the commencement of hostifices for the present.

To this is added, under date Vienna, Sunday, 30ch

"Yesterday the new project arrived here from London, and was sent to Constantinople. It consists of the Vienna Note deprived of the objectionable passages, which remodeled, render the Turkish modifications superfluous, and, being agreeable to the Olunta concessions, will suite by Russis. The present armistice has been echained in connection therewith. Turkey is expected to accept these terms, and, if so, Russia.

Another version of the reported armistice is given by the Pares Manuary, Oct. 20. That paper assessment that the

Pures Members Oct 20. That paper autounces that the French theremment had received from the French Andres under at Constantinopia, a dispatch bearing date On it. Primo therebaked a reply to Chaor Pusha was regarded by the Form in the light or a radius, or quit the Principalities and consequently landed Tackey in lanceting in any The Person of Champs Comment that make a color to the the programmer of the comment of the comment of the color of the col

with the own of the property to make the state

And the second s Transfer of Water on the risk (At A group come the things have been been broken to the the things the

and bringing them to battle in the open plain with the Dannbe in their rear. It is inconceivable that a General ne experienced as Omer would fall into a perceptible ature, and if he has crossed the river he must have done so coul dent in his resources, and with the determination to meet the enemy in a pitched battle. The next reliable news from

the sent of war will, therefore be of intense interest." The London Times and other organs of Russian sentiment labor to prove that the skirmish on the Danube, before re-ferred to, was a mere act of Turkish aggression, arising from accident, but would not provoke the Russians into retailstion. The Times goes so far as to essert that the Czar doe not consider himself as at war with Turkey! If this statement be authorised it betrays the protext on which Russia will strive to throw the responsibility of hostilities on the Turks.

As nearly as we can gather from the opposite statem of those who assert, on the one hand, that the attack re-sulted in the destruction of the Turkish forecas of Isaktehi, and those who, on the contrary maintain that no battle whatever took place, the following is nearly the state of the facts: Some time since Ones Pasha sent notice to the Russian commander, that if armed Russian vessels approached too near the Turkish batteries, they should be fired into. To this message Gordbahoff returned for answor, that if the Russian vessels were fired into they would return the fre Accordingly, on the 23d ult. a Russian flotilla, consisting of two armed steamers, towing eight garboats, attempted to ascend the river, from the Sulina Baan to a higher point of the river, the declaration of war by Turkey and the avowed intention of Omer Pasha to to support the main body of the Russians

On coming abreast of the Turkish benery they were cummoned to stop, but, not heeding the summons, were premptly fired into, and as promptly returned the compilment. As before mentioned, some ten or fifteen of the Russians were killed, and fifty more put hors de combat. The Turkish loser is not stated, but was probably few or none, although a stray shell set fire to the fort. The steam ers crowded on steam and, badly damaged, managed to make their way up the river beyond the range of the Turke' missles. Isaktchi is midway between the point of con-fluence of the Pruth and Danube and that part where the latter river divides into the branches that inclose the neutral

An account says that the flotilla when fired into was from Ismael, and was attempting to place itself in communication with Ibralia, a port in Wallachia, situate on the left bank of

CIRCASSIA.-Letters from Warsaw, October 22, state that reinfordements had been sent off to the Crimea. The Circassians have lately manifested much activity, and have pressed down to the coast of the Black Sea. Forts Gorts gojewsk and Tenginsk have been completely demolished by them, and the Russians on several occasions have been very hard pressed. The new alliance with the Sultan lends to the mountaineers new ardor.

ENGLAND.

WAR-STRIKES-DEARTH.

From Our Own Correspondent.

LONDON, Tuesday, Nov. 1, 1853.

The news of the cannonade of Isakchi had hardly reached London, when the intelligence was telegraphed from Vienna to London and Paris, that the Porte, at the request of the representatives of the four powers, had issued orders for the adjournment of the hostility of the control of the cont nad issued orders for the adjournment of the hostilities, if they should not have already commenced, till the 1st November. Is the exchange of canon—shots at Isakehi to be or not to be considered as a commencement of hostilities! That is the question now stirring the Stock Exchange and the press. In my onlying it is a very indifferent one, as in any contribution. opinion it is a very indifferent one, as in any event the armistice would have elspsed to-day.

It is rumored that the Turkish army had crossed the Danube at Widdin and Matchin, viz: at the south-eastern and north-western frontiers of Bulgaria. The cording to the Paris Presse of to-day, it was resolved by a military council held in the Seraskiat on the 15th or 16th Oct., that as soon as the refusal of Politics or 16th Oct., that as soon as the refusal of Prince Gor-chakeff to evacuate the Principalities would be off-cially knewn, the hostilities were to commence in Ada, cially known, the hostilities were to commence in Asla, on two different points: against the fortrees of Pati, at the Black Sca, and on the frontier of Georgia. The same paper informs us, that Gen. Barraguay d'Hilliers, the newly appointed French Emhassador at Constantineple, has set out accompanied by a staff composed of officers of the génie and of the artillerie. Mr. Barraguay is known as a bad General and a good intriguer. I remind you of his exploits at the famous Club of the Rue de Patitlers.

I remind you of his exploits at the famous Club of the Rue de Poitiers.

While the first cannon bullets have been exchanged in the war of the Russian against Europe, the first bloed has been spilt in the war now raging in the manufacturing districts, of capital against labor. On Friday night a riot took place at Wigan, arising out of the contest between the colliers and the coal kings: on Saturday the town was stated to be perfectly quiet, but to-day we are informed by electric telegraph that at the colliery of Lord Crawford, or of the Earl Balcarnes, an attack was made by the colliers: that the armed force was called out; that the soldiers fired, and that one of the workmen was killed. As I am to receive private information from the spot, I adjourn my ceive private information from the spot, I adjourn my report on this event, only warning your readers against the reports of *The Daily News* and *The Times*, the former of these papers being in the direct pay of the Man chester School, and the latter being, as The Morning Herald justly remarks, "the bitter, unforgiving, r less enemy of the working classes."

In 1842, when the Manchester School, under the ban-

In 1842, when the Manchester School, under the banner of free trade, enticed the industrial proletariat into insurrectionary movements, and, in the time of peril, trencherously abandoned them, as Sir Robert Pool plainly told the Cobdens in the House of Commonat that epoch their watheword was: Cheap food and dear wages. The Corn laws having been abrogated and free trade, as they do understand it, realized, their battle-cry has been changed into: Cheap wages and dear food. With the adoption of the Manchester Commercial system by Government, the millocracy had imposed upon themselves a problem impossible to be resolved under their régime: the securing of an uninterrupted continuance of brisk trade and commercial properity. For the hour of adversity, they had cut of any position to fall back upon. There was no more deluding the masses with Parliamentary reform, as in 1831; the legislative influence, conquered by that movement for the middle classes, having been excludeluding the masses with Parliamentary reform, as in 1831; the legislative influence, conquered by that movement for the middle classes, having been exclu-sively employed against the working classes; and the latter having, in the mean time, got up a political movement of their own—Chartism. There is no more charging the aristocratic protectionists with all the anomalies of the industrial system and more charging the aristocratic protectionists with all the anomalies of the industrial system and the deadly conflicts springing up from the very bowels, as free-trade has worked for about eight years under wonderfully fortunate circumstances with a California and an Australia—two worlds of gold, extemporized, as it were, by the imaginative powers of the modern deniurge. Thus, one by one, step by step, the industrial bourgeoiste have removed, with their own hands, all the carefully propagated defusions that could be conjured up at the bour of danger, in order to deturn the indignation of the working classes from their real antagonist, and to direct it against the antagonists of the mallecracy, against the landed affectors on the part of the masters and the silly illusions on the part of the measurers and the silly illusions on the silly illusions on the part of the measurers and the silly illusions on the sills illusions on the sills

tion to the control is the great law sult now pending in the indicated discrete is the great law sufficient per interpretation and barenests are likely to give reducers as the case. A whole indicated and case upon the streets. To the units cheed at Preston are Wigns tree have been added those of the distributions which indicates the most part of the distribution. As meaning a fixed and sample of the distribution which indicates the most sample of Racing Associated Associated and Franks and Sample of Sample of the distribution of the d Surrounce as Accidington the masters are contemporary a torth one as Surrous where about 1 liftly must as a torth one as Surrous where about 1 liftly must are already one of work the measters have given notice to their hands of a torth one masters have given notice to their hands of a torth one of their own their countries on a torth one one of work in their own town and a Premion and as Kindley, three large units were decided on descending afternoon and more units of the countries of the count

While the translational phrase-mengering, squint-called a Manchester hundrings speaks peaks to the Cart of hundrings they acced war with their own constraint at Manchester. While they presched a heralten huncon Susan and Europe, they were reing crimely all appeals to arbitration from their articles countries. The workness of Preston had contained the translation of the translation of the theory operatives recommond the translation of the theory operatives recommond the translation operatives to agree to an amenable softward of the theory operating. But the master do

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All Sinutevent and that the matter was once along the theorem to the control of th

Orleans, where McIville made his acquaintance. Mr. Pe Corn had practised medicine, and gratuitously administered to the relief of Melville.

As to Melville, the deseased, a commission has been sent to France, and it has been ascertained that the lady said to be his aunt is probably his mother. She speaks of him as having been ungovernable. He was twice in the Lunatic Asylum in France, and escaped from it, and the last time he did as he went to her house, and was concealed a short time, till he could be got away, and she was glad to have him go. On his passage from Havre to New Orleans he was guilty of acts of theft, and also was so violent in his conduct on board that the passengers requested the captain to put his in irons, sithough there is no evidence that he was so pisced. His character was so bad at Cincinnati that his countrymen avoided him.

After the arrival of Melville in this City, he called on Mr. De Corn and thanked him for its kindness as to medical advice in New Orleans, and insisted, after that, in coming to the store, although Mr. De Corn and Mr. Girsed were both opposed to it. After a white he stated to them that he was saing to be married and equivated them to be winteness, but they fill not believe it. On lengthy of the Rev. Mr. Verroe It was secretained that lie was really to be married, and they went to Mr. V S house and were present; only they two, and Mr. Melville and phe said where present is only they two, and Mr. Melville and phe said to the was really to be married, and they went to Mr. V S house and were present of the Mr. Mr. Verroe It was secretained that lie was really to be married, and they went to Mr. V S house and were present of the Mr. Mr. Verroe It was secretained that lie was really to be married, and they went to Mr. V S house and were present of the Mr. Mr. Verroe It was secretained the was really to be married, and they went to Mr. Vishouse and were present of the Mr. Mr. Verroe It was secretained that lie was really in the mount of the Mr. Mr. Verroe It was secretained

Mr. Da C. was advised, after Mr. M. had gone to Connecticut, that for M. had a design against him, had a less in against him, and he was caucitomed against him, he knew there was no ground whatever for his bootility. Mr. De Caru de heard Mr. Melville speak of the case with which he could kick near fown; a could also knock them does no which which he could kick near the case of the second him had been been as the country of the bootility. Mr. De Caru de les was the case in the second him had to go back to get it suited. He made in oscertof having it. On the morning in present of the left it. On the morning in question, eleville, on he morning in question, after fifth he did not repeat the fire, but left as soon as he could be the was in self-deferse.

After fifth he did not repeat the fire, but left as soon as he could be suited by the deferment of the morning in question. He did not so how he went and endesvered to tind. He then went and told Mrs. He did not suppose he had killed Mr. M. but had only wounded him. Being prefraied, he three himself uses the bed when he as found. It will also a shown that Mrs. Melville, our he bed have he as found. It will also a shown that Mrs. Melville, on locking him when she ard Mrs. Backer went to the Section Heard around my when she ard Mrs. Backer went to the Section Heard around my the substantial man when the case of self-figure.

Laronce made other remarks, contending it to be a case of selfdefence.

Rev. Mr. Verren, sworn—Married Mr. and Mrs. Melville
in Oct. 1872; he represented himself to be 27, and she herself to be
19; she salesquen by came and asked for a certificate of her marriner; she said she was in difficulty with her bushent, and each me if
1 have of a good lawer, a sahe wished to get one if toil her? I would
have nothing to do with it—my business was to marry them and me
to get them unmarried.

Depositions of various persons in France and elsewhere
were read, showing De Corn to be of good character—also
showing ungovernable temper, &c., of deceased—lit was
said De Corn is a relative of Gen. La Fayette, and his
father and uncle fought in the American revolution.) said De Corn is a relative of ten. La revolution.]
father and uncle fought in the American revolution.]
Louisa Barker was sworn, and testified to having been elightly acquainted with deceased six years ago in Paris;
formed a bad opinion of him; witness also spoke of deformed a bad opinion of him; witness also spoke opinion of him; witness also spoke opinion op tute, and had advised her not to part from her husband, but to have patience and wait for the arrival of her under Meiville went to New Haven to look after his wife's property; I cautioned Mr. De Corn in relation to Melville—Witness gave testimony at considerable length.

Adjourned to this forenoon. De Corn had leaned her small at tute, and had advised her not to

MURDER BY A MADMAN IN PERRY CO., PENN. orrespondence of The N. Y. Tribune. On Tuesday the 8th inst , our community was thrown into n excitement, by the report that a madman, who is a pauper in the Perry Co. (Penn.) Aims House, near this place had perpetrated a most horrid murder. On going to the spot the terrible report proved only too true. The following are the circumstances connected with the dreaful scene: In the afternoon the Steward of the Alms House, Mr. Balthazer, sent three of the paupers into the forest toent wood two Irishmen, and a German who is not considered a lunatic, though subject to fits of ungovernable irrasibility. This men had been troublesome on former occasions, though latterly had behaved pretty well: he ness a man of great strength. Soon after they commenced work, without any provocation whatever, indeed not a word was spoken by any one, he raised his sharp and heavy ax and with one tremendous blow buried it in the body of the unfortunate Irishman, who stood just before ham. The axentered the right shoulder hone, passed through the ribs, divided the right lobe of the lung and separated the acrtains and death of course caused. After the deed was done he took up his ax and went home, where he was put in irone, and will be tried. An inquest was held over the body of the mandered man, and the vordict rendered in accordance with the facts stated. Yours, &c. R. Weisen. in the Perry Co. (Penn.) Alms House, near this place, had

Hon Joseph R Wittisse, in assuming the editorial sendidet of The Toledo Blade, Ohio, talks of parties and platforms after this frank and healliful fashion

platforms after this frank and healthful fashion

"In assuming the duties of the position, we make no procises, and therefore we shall have one to break. Not that we have no convictions and principles which we intend to monitain, that because we doesn't more legitimate, and less obtracises, to express them as conscious and necessity demend. In politics and in morals, 'the formations of the great deep are broken up. It is difficult to find two konsets and afternoons up. It is difficult to find two konsets and afternoons up. It is difficult to find two konsets and afternoons up. It is difficult to find two konsets and afternoons and organizations assume to be possing away and the day of individual development and individual frankous, assume up principling. We have break how consets to be possing away and the day of individual development and individual frankous, assume up principling. We have break how consets to be possing to be over and in least does individually the break how and its least possing to the state of the vicinity in the actions and the late of the vicinity in the actions and the late is a specific principle of the principle of the